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CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE TO THE REPUTA

TION OF AN INNOCENT FIRM. A series of ingenious trade swindles has just been unearthed by Inspector Byrnes. Some idea of the extent of the frauds may be gathered from the fact that they have been pursued uninterruptedly and with almost complete success for nearly two years, and that they unjustly involve the credit of one of the best cotton houses in this

On February 16 Inspector Byrnes had his first information of the existence of the frauds, in the shape of a letter from Red Bluffs, California This letter, which was signed by the Kone & Kimball Company and Morris & Campbell Company, two drygoods firms in that place, gave the following statement of facts: On January 19 a drummer, who described himself as the representative of William Rothschild & Co., cotton dealers of No. 834 Broadway, New-York, called on several drygoods firms in Red Bluffs and said that his firm had large cotton mills of their own in Maine and were prepared to sell goods on credit at rates considerably below the regular scale.

He gave terms about 40 per cent lower than could be obtained from any other house in the trade. To each drygoods house in Red Bluffs he also made this promise-that Rothschild's goods should be sold to it alone, and that his firm would have no dealings with any one else in the district. He received several large orders and went away Just a fortnight afterward the following letter was received by the drygoods houses who had opened business relations with William Rothschild

> Telephone 18,118. Cable-Wroth & Co. William Rothschild & Co., Cotton Goods, No. 834 Broadway, New-York.

Gentlemen: We have decided from this date, owing to duiness of collections from many of our best customers who have hitherto been rated AI and very prompt, to oper no new accounts for the present. We will make no exception to this rule. If any exception were to be mad-we would make it in your favor, as all believe you ver-responsible and very good for your contracts. Your good re branded and ready for shipment, but we will refuse ship them until you first send us a New-York draft If you desire to remit, we will allow 1'2 per cent extra for anticipation of payments. Should you refuse to de this, we will be compelled to respectfully but firmly de tile to ship the goods on any other terms. You can have the goods shipped now, or we will hold them if you will let us hear from you. We send samples of goods invoiced to you, and gustantee them to be equal to the sample. We hope that confidence in monetary circles will be soon restored, thus enabling us to extend you the credit that your firm should warrant. Trusting that you will look at this in the right light. WILLIAM ROTHSCHILD & CO.,

Per H. C. The next letter, dated February 11, is as fol-

Gentlemen: We received a short time ago a request for eur samples and prices. To this request we did not reply at the time, but later on we wrote to you declining to ship except on the terms stated. We also sent the samples that your invoice calls for to other firms, explaining that we sold goods to a party in ited Bluffs and that the goods bore special brands, and that if you did not wish for the goods we would be pleased to sell to them on terms similar to those made to you in our last letter. did not, however, mention your name. Now, as we had put special brands on the goods for you, and goods are not desirable without brands, we, as before stited, sampled your goods, thinking to sell them to these parties if you did not wish to use them. We are just now in receipt of a telegram from a party in your town stating that they had remitted, and asking that we should ship the goods. We are unwilling to do this until we hear from you first. If you wish the goods per return, as stated in your first letter, we will hold them; otherwise we will dispose of them. Your immediate attention is WILLIAM ROTHSCRILD & CO.,

P. S.-In case you have remitted before this letter

reaches you, you need not telegraph Immediately on receipt of the letters from Red Bluffs, Inspector Byrnes set Detectives Mulholland, McCloskey and Golden to work on the case They went to No. 834 Broadway and found that Messrs. William Rothschild & Co.'s New-York office consisted of a small room on the third floor. "William Rothschile & Co., Cotton Goods." All that the room contained was a chair and a table. One or other of the detectives watched the office, but never found any one there. Finally they lit on a clew which led them to one of the members of the "firm," whom they arrested on Saturday night at Four-

whom they arrested on Saturday night at Four-teenth-st. and Seventh-ave.

The prisoner, who is a tall, stoutly built, dis-tinguished-looking man, with wavy black hair and mustache, was taken to Police Headquarters, where, in answer to the usual questions, he said that his name was Max Rothschild, and that he was thirty-five years old. He refused to give his address or the nature of his occupation. When searched there were found on him a check for \$3 95, drawn on the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and a letter from Joseph Meyers, of Salem, Ore., to this effect: Enclosed please find New-York draft for \$234 76, the

Salem, Ore., to this effect:

Enclosed please find New-York draft for \$234.76, the

kmount due on our order for cotton goods.

There was also found on him an extract from a
letter signed by the Capital Adventure Company
of Salem, Ore., dealers in staple and fancy goods.

This extract is as follows:

As to your letter regarding another Salem house, we have inquired at every drygoods house in Salem, and find that you have given them all the same song and dence, or, to

Rothschild was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. He declined to make any statement, and, on the application of Inspector Byrnes, was remanded to Police Headquarters.

Among those in the police court yesterday was William Rothschild, of No. 46 Howard-st., one of the address contracting in the city. Mr. Potherson of the court of the cou Among those in the police court yesterday was William Rothschild, of No. 46 Howardst., one of the oldest cotton-dealers in the city. Mr. Rothschild has probably been the chief sufferer by the frauds. He complained that his credit had been impaired in nearly every part of the country. For many weeks letters from firms on the Pacific Slope have poured in upon him by the hundred. These letters have all been of a violently indignant character, and the unhappy Mr. Rothschild has been accused of every species of knavery and trickery. On receiving a visit from "Messrs. William Rothschild & Co.'s" representative, the Western firms naturally consulted the Mercantile Agency's record, and finding that "William Rothschild" was rated Al, of course had no hesitation in trusting him with their confidence. The Kone & Kimball Co., however, had a business friend in this city with whom they privately communicated, and whose inquiries opened their eyes to the nature of the fraud.

TORE THE RINGS FROM HER EARS. Kansas City, March 1 (Special).—Last night while all the family except Miss Clara Morris and her brother were at church, a masked burglar effected entrance to the house. Miss Morris was alone in the parlor when the burglar entered. He told her that he would kill her if she screamed. He tried to take a diamond ring from her finger, but it was too tight. He then took her gold watch and tore the diamond earrings from her ears. She screamed with the pain and aroused her brother, who hastened downstairs, but was too late to catch the man.

WILLIAM A. HASKELL PARALYZED. Boston, March 1 (Special).-William A. Haskell, vice resident of the New-York and New-England Railway, had a stroke of paralysis this morning at the Algonqui Clubbouse in Commonwealth-ave. Mr. Haskell had seated himself at one of the desks to write a letter and had nearly finished it when he fell forward in helpless condition. He was taken to his home it Mariboro-st. Mr. Haskell is a member of the firm of A. L. Haskell & Son and was last summer chosen as signee of the firm of Potter, Lovell & Co.

FORTUNE AND ILL-FORTUNE COME TOGETHER. West Superior, Wis., March 1.-Patrick K. Gorman on November 26 stabbed to death a man named Sullivan. It was shown that there was a measure of provocation, and a jury returned a verdict of manlaughter in the third degree. Yesterday a prominent fron-mining operator called at the county juli-to see Gorman. The operator made a handsome offer for Gorman's icon claim on the Vermillion Range. Gorman appeared in a proper state of mind to do business, the operator left him, after making a date for another conference. Gorman's counsel, upon hearing of

A BOLD SWINDLER CAUGHT. the offer, made an investigation, and to-day found that the claim owned by this convicted murilerer is valued at almost any sum from \$100,000 up. Following upon this were evidences of insanity on the part of Gorman. A motion for a stay of proceedings will be made, and a commission de lunatico inquirendo will be appointed. orman is single.

A LIFE-SAVING STATION DESTROYED.

LIGHTNING STRIKES THE NEW BUILDING, AND

IT AND ANOTHER ARE BURNED. The Dutch Plain life-saving station, near Montank Point, was struck by lightning at a late hour on Saturday night and set on fire. Captain Frank Stratton, the keeper, escaped without being injured. The flames communicated to the old station, and both buildings were entirely destroyed.

The life-saving crew could do nothing to check the flames and dad difficulty in saving their peronal property. One of the buildings destroyed was a new structure and had been fitted out with modern mprovements for life-saving stations. The old building was of small value. The loss to the Government is several thousand dollars.

None of the crew was injured, and some of them were on patrol duty at the time the bolt of light-ning struck the station. The fire lighted the shore brilliantly and must have been seen many miles out at sea.

GLADSTONE, THE "GRAND OLD SPIDER."

PARNELL INVENTS A NEW NICKNAME AND TALES OF A PARLIAMENT IN COLLEGE GREEN.

Dublin, March 1 .- Mr. Parnell went to Navan tolay by train, accompanied by Messrs. John Redmond, Clancy, Harrison, Corbett and Dalton. Mr. Parnell received a welcome at every station. Replyink to a deputation at Drogheda, Mr. Parnell said rejoiced at the proof of support everywhere accorded him. This, he said, showed his opponents that Irishmon would not allow them to degrade the public platform by permitting them to strike below the belt under the pretext of dealing with questions of public moment. If the difference between the two factions was not fought out upon dignified lines, the would strain every point to accord their opponents a fair hearing, but if their opponents outraged the sense of the people by going outside the limits of decency, tho would justly resent their conduct.

The party was enthusiastically received on arriv ing at Navan. They drove through the town, receiving a warm welcome everywhere. The houses were decorated with green boughs and in the streets were a number of triumphal arches. Mr. Parnell addressed an immense meeting in the square. He said that perhaps some day in the distant future somebody would arise privileged to address them, not as men of royal Menth but 25 men of republican Meath. (Cheers.) It was Meath which first gave him an opportunity, sixteen years ago, to serve Ireland in publi (Cheers.) At what moment during that period had he ever been unfaithful to the principles then pledged? (Cries of "Never.") They had won a hundred skirmishes together, and now he wanted to be allowed to win the battle with them. Already they had put a snaffle in the mouth of the landlords. Byeand-byc, with a Parliament in College Green, they would fit these same mouths with bit and birdoon. (Cheers and laughter.)

would fit these same mouths with bit and birdoon. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Parnell then proceeded to review the struggle in Parliament, and referred to the secret system pursued in the House of Commons to sap and undermine the independence of his colleagues. Although they were only thirty against 600, his supporters had had the honesty and courage to beat their opponents. They had driven the seceders from the committee room, and they would drive them out of Ireland before long—and out of the House of Commons, too. (Cheers.) His supporters had foiled the weakness, treachery and cowardice of the seceders by resisting English intimidation. Thus they had given time to everything solid, patriotic and brave among their race, at home and abroad, to see the truth and to rally to their support. He had never feared the result. If he had not a colleague left in the committee room, he would still have to come back to the Irish people to get their verdict. (Prolonged cheering.) he would still have to come back to the Irish people to get their verdict. (Prolonged cheering.)
In conclusion he expressed the hope that all his opponents would take warning of the portents. A popular storm was likely to sweep them away. Instead of opposing let them faily to his side, let them free themselves from the entanglements and English party alliances woven around them by the "Grand Old Spider." The gate of repentance was still open. If they waited too late the gate would be shut and they would become marked on the pages of history as deliberate traitors to Ireland.

Mr. Parnell was entertained at a banquet in the evening. He will speak in London next Wednesday.

SCULPTOR. the foundry to see the statue of the American Republic and groups representing the Army and Navy. esigned for a soldiers and sailors' monument to be erected at Portland, Maine, which have just been completed by Mr. Simmons, an American sculptor. Her Majesty had a long conversation with Mr. Simmons, expressing herself as highly pleased with the sculptor's work and complimenting him upon his success. In the naval group is a representation of Admiral Farragut, which was at once recognized by the Queen. King Humbert will also visit the foundry to view the work of Mr. Simmons.

GERMANY AND THE ALSACE PASSPORTS.

Berlin, March 1 .- The action of the Government in regard to passports in Alsace-Lorraine is ill-received by some Conservatives as well as by the Freisinnige party. The "Reichsbote" hopes that the passport neasure is due to other reasons than the conduct of French Chauvinists. The "Kreuz Zeitung" speculates upon the probability of war with France, and after Germans for being of too patient and sluggish a temperament, and expressing doubts of the friendship of Italy and England, it says that Germany, having failed to secure the love of Europe, ought to endeavor to obtain respect.

The "Jourfal de St. Petersbourg" hopes that efforts will be made on both sides to remove the shadow on the relations between France and Germany.

A RECEPTION TO AMERICANS IN ROME. Rome, March 1.-The great incident of the seaso here was the reception given to American residents of Rome last night by Mr. Porter, the United States Invitations had been sent to all the Americans in Rome, including these who have become allied to Italian families by marriage. The guests were re-ceived by the American Minister and Miss Porter. Seven hundred Americans were present at the reception.

ITALIANS DESIRE AMERICAN TRADE. Rome, March 1 .- All the American consuls in Italy have joined in a report to the Government on the ondition of trade between Italy and the United States, with the view of calling the attention of American merchants to the opening afforded her for an extension of their foreign commerce. The consuls, both in the northern and southern portions of Italy, are confident that the subject has been presented in such a manner that it cannot fall to command public attention. The people of Italy, the report says, are favorably disposed toward American products.

Rome, March 1 .- A Papal allocution is expected to be made public to-morrow, dealing with the Lavigerie liey in France and with affairs in Brazil. It mends Catholics to unite and act outside of po parties, aiming solely to obtain a regime of libe

NATIONAL MALLEABLE CASTINGS COMPANY.

Cleveland, March 1.-Important foundry interests in Cleveland, Chicago, Indianapolis and Toledo have been united into the National Malleable Castings Com pany, incorporated in Ohio with a capitalization of \$3,000,000 and with headquarters in Cleveland. officers are: A. A. Pope, of Cleveland, president; E. L. Whittemore, vice-president, and O. K. Brooks, of Cleveland, secretary and treasurer. The management of the new company emphatically state that it is not a trust nor pool of different interests, but merely the marshalling of four foundries owned by substantially the same men into one general company. The stock of the four companies which have merged into the new one is mainly field, they say, by the same men.

THE STEAMER W. E, CHAPMAN DISABLED

Beach Haven, N. J., March 1.-The steamer W. E. Chapman became disabled to-day at Little Egg Harbo Inlet and the captain and crew got into small boats and went ashore. They put up temporarily at the life-saving station. The steamer's machinery is broken down and she is said to be leaking badly.

THE IOWA'S CREW COMING INTO PORT. The pilot boat E. E. Barrett, N. S. reported last night at at noon on Saturday in latitude 40:50, longitude 67:27, some of her crew boarded the tank steamer Chester, which had on hoard the crew of the steamship Iowa, that was abandoned at sea a week ago. The Chester will probably HILL'S ACTION RESENTED.

ALBANY INTERFERENCE NOT RELISHED AT

HARTFORD.

GOVERNOR BULKELEY STANDS READY TO ISSUE MORE REQUISITIONS FOR CRIMINALS-HILL CONDEMNED BY DEMO-CRATIC NEWSPAPERS.

[BY TELECHAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, Hartford, March 1 .- The attempt of a few Democrats to commit their party to an attempt to steal the State of Connecticut looks, in the light of Governor Hill's panifesto, to be a more far-reaching conspiracy than was at first supposed. The Democratic Senate refused to investigate the inaccurate or fraudulent returns by which it was sought to place Mr. Morris in office, and these returns themselves have been persistently and systematically misrepresented to people outside of the State by a Democratic propaganda. The Democrats have reiterated, over and over again, this one proposition: "The face of the returns show that Mr. Morris had a majority of the votes east. He is therefore the rightful Governor and we will do nothing until the House swears him into office." This has had great weight with people both in and out of the State, for there is nothing so abhorrent to an American as that a man lawfully elected to an office should be kept out of it. As a matter of fact, the returns upon which the Democratic claims are based show that it is impossible to tell from their face who has been elected. They show on their face that some hundreds of legally qualified voters have had their votes illegally rejected by Demoeratic officials. They show that in many places the gross carelessness of the returning officials make the returns valueless, and in several places give prima-facie evidence of fraud. That is what the returns show, and the Republicans stand begging for a fair and free count. Such a count the little ring of conspirators who have led the blame would not fall upon his supporters. They Democratic party of this State into the present situation do not want. They have brought about the present situation for demagogic purposes and have used it for these purposes The action of Governor Hill, the head and front

necticut conspirators, is a fitting climax to the whole affair. It has, however, had a wholesome be any further rainfall. The common and salutary effect in this State. There are here has brought all classes of scientiously and honestly, believing that they were voting for the best interests of the State and the country. In conservative communities like this, ideas gather force slowly, and it is hard for these people to read that the party of their old allegiance has become the sport of tricksters and ambitious men who play upon their fidelity and betray their confidence. The audacious interference of Governor Hill in the domestic affairs of this State has startled people of this type, and opened their eyes to the true position into which their self-constituted leaders have led them. Now perhaps, they will look fairly and without partianship at the facts regarding the late returns for State officers here, and not take as the whole truth the statements of a coterie of Democrats in the Legislature. David Bennett Hill, Governor of New-York, United States Senator-elect, Grand Mediator of Connecticut and would-be President, has been of great service to the Republican party here. It needed some such shock as his unwar ranted and illegal act to awaken people to a trus ense of the actual situation in Connecticut, When the present Democratic claimants for State offices were making their campaign, Governor Hill left his executive duties at Albany and came over here to stump the State in their behalf. He was the adviser and confidant of the people who ran the campaign, and his hand is visible in many ways in the occurrences which followed. The personal respect felt for the Democratic nomines for Governor was used as a part of the stock in trade of those who sought, at any hazard, to con-VIEWING THE WORK OF AN AMERICAN trol the offices of the State. In a moment of impatience Governor Hill has thrown off the mask, of the campaign for State officials to the present time, is brought out in strong light haps, Connecticut people will realize that a power outside the State has been active among them, and that Albany seems to control Hartford.

The political methods employed are rather The political methods employed are rather new to Connecticut, and it is doubtful if they ever become popular. In spite of Gover nor Hill's refusal ta honor Governor Bulkeley requisition, the latter official will continue, when ever the occasion arises, to send a requisition to the Governor of New-York. It is hoped here that popular sentiment in New-York will be strong enough to force Governor Hill to eease from making his State a refuge for the criminals of Consecutive When politics interfers with the addoubtful if they ing his State a refuge for the criminals of Connecticut. When politics interferes with the administration of justice, decent people think it is
time to call a halt. Morgan G. Bulkeley is Governor of the State of Connecticut by the law and
the Constitution, is exercising the functions of
that office and will continue to do so until his
successor has been duly qualified. Of this there
is no possible shadow of doubt, Governor Hill
notwithstanding. Now, the people of Connecticut
are not of the kind to sit quietly down and, without protest, see their Governor insulted, their notwithstanding. Now, the people of Connecticut are not of the kind to sit quietly down and, without protest, see their Governor insulted, their domestic affairs interfered with and an asylum for their criminals offered in a neighboring State. It is safe to say that when all is cleared up and the crooked way made straight, Governor Hill's Connecticut campaign will not redound to the glory of either the Democratic party or himself. It must be a source of great surprise and annoyance to Governor Hill to see the attitude of the Democratic press of this State toward him. Not a newspaper but what points out to him that he has made a mistake. After coming over here and running a campaign, and then, after the compaign, declaring who has been elected, thereby saving the Connecticut people all the trouble of managing their own affairs, it must seem rather hard to be called to account by the Democratic leaders are angry with Hill for "giving away the snap," as some of the Governor's most valued constituents might say, and calling attention to the whole scheme of New-York interference and its result, the present condition of affairs in the State Government.

sult, the present condition of affairs in the State overnment.
It is expected that by to-morrow Governor Bulke It is expected that by to-morrow Governor Bulkeley will be called upon to issue another requisition for a criminal now held in New-York on a charge of stealing. No application has yet been made to him for a requisition to bring back to Connecticut the negro swindler now held in New-Jersey. When one is made, the requisition will undoubtedly be issued and there is little probability that Governor Abbett will make the mistake made by Governor Hill. It is difficult to see how Governor Hill, without a complete and humiliating backdown, can recede from the false and untenable position he has taken. It is just as hard to see how he can maintain that position. He seems to have crawled into a fole and pulled the hole in after him.

after him.

The Democratic Senate here, by the way, gave last week an exemplification of how much their refusal to transact public business is a matter of principle, and how much it is a matter of posing. The Senate, while obstinately refusing to principle, and how much it is a matter of posing. The Senate, while obstinately refusing to attend in any manner to the officers of the State, yet consented to appoint a committee to report on the private grievance of a militia officer who had been removed by Governor Bulkeley. The business of the State can wait, but politics must be attended to, seems to be the rule of action of the Democrats.

FARDON REGAINS HIS PREEDOM.

Charles E. Fardon, who was wanted in Connecticu for burglary, and whom Governor Hill refused to hand over to the Nutmeg State authorities, was set free vesterday. He left the Essex Market Prison at o'clock. Fardon says he will sue the Waterbur authorities for having caused his imprisonment.

THE REILLY TESTIMONIAL A SUCCESS

The benefit in aid of the family of the late County highly successful. The house was crowded and the highly successful. The house was crowden and the programme was received with generous appliance. In the absence of Mayor Grant, who was detained out of town, the chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, Colonel John A. McCaull, presided. He expressed the thanks of the committee to the public p for their generous response to the appeal for the bene fit of the widow and child of Mr. Rellly, and announced that the receipts footed up more than \$7,000. Speeches enlogistic of the services and private life of the dead county Clerk were made by Lieutenant-Governor Jones, Jacob A. Cantor and Thomas C. O'Sullivan.

AWFUL FLOODS IN ARIZONA.

THE TERRITORY AN INLAND SEA

FEARS THAT HUNDREDS OF LIVES HAVE BEEN LOST IN THE GILA VALLEY.

THE GILA RIVER OVER FIFTY MILES WIDE IN

PLACES-PROPERTY WORTH MILLIONS OF DOLLARS LOST-THE DESTRUCTION OF YUMA ALMOST COMPLETE-PEOPLE

CAMPING IN THE CEMETERIES.

Yuma, A. T., March 1 .- Yuma is a camp of dis-Out of 150 houses composing the town only fifty remain. The second high water of the Gila River on Thursday was more disastrous than that of Sunday. The canals have been washed out, the ranches destroyed and the railroads are under water. The loss in Yuma is half a million. The cemeteries are on high land, and many people are camping in them. It is reported that a Mexican family, eight miles east, were drowned. body, that of a man, floated past the town. The river here is fourteen miles wide. Many people

are believed to be drowned in the country, but

no particulars have been received. No word has been received from further than ten miles from town, and it is feared that hundreds of lives have been lost up the Gila Valley. which is 200 miles in length. Indian messengers have been sent out, but have not returned. It is known that thousands of cattle, horses and mule are drowned. The wires are all down east and repairers could only get five miles east to-day Five miles of railroad are gone west of here, and it is known that sixteen miles east of here are gone and probably three times as much more. Southern Pacific will put every man obtainable at work to-morrow. Every house on the hills has been thrown open to receive the homeless, and hundreds are quartered in tents and old Government buildings. The merchants have opened their goods on the streets in order to help the sufferers. The water is still high for 200 miles east of this point of such Democracy as is represented by the Con- and as all of this must pass here, many fear that the worst is yet to come, especially if there should thousands of old-time Democrats who have all gether, and all have worked with a will, their voting lives cast a Democratic ballot con- first in trying to save the town by constructing and next, the first a rude proving futile, in saving as much as possible from

the ruins. A boat which has just arrived from Mohawk sixty miles up the Gila River, brings reports of terrible loss of life, all the country being under water. The greatest sufferers are the poor Mexicans, whose entire possessions have been swept away and who have no reserves to fall back upon. There is yet a vast stretch of territory to be heard from, and every one fears that when full returns are in the loss of life will prove of appalling magnitude. In this city the ruin has been most complete, the Catholic church being the only building left standing on the main street The convent and adjoining school stood the wear of waves for many hours, but finally crumbled "The Yuma Sentinel" moved its into ruins. office four times and finally succeeded in getting out on time to-day. "The Times" was less fortunate, and its office and material went down in the wreck. Fears were entertained that the fine railroad bridge would be carried away, but fortunately the piers stood the test, and, unless ome extra heavy wreckage should lodge on the superstructure and cause a jam. it will not h From the first intimation of danger every one

labored with a will to save the town, even the Indians working as they never worked before. For hours they labored in water waist deep on th levee, and when it was too late to save the town they followed wreckage and towed it to a place of safety. When it was evident that the main business portion of the town must go, men, women and children busied themselves in of goods and household effects to the hills, where everything was left unguarded, the common danger rendering caution superfluous. water rose so high as to cut off further access to houses and stores an effort was made to erect temporary shelters for the women and children. Dry goods boxes were looked upon as miniature cottages and their possessors were deemed exceedingly fortunate, as most of those driven so hastily from their homes were obliged to content themselves with mere wind-breaks, made of old blankefs and carpets. In the rush of the waters the steamer Mojave was driven high and dry on the bank, and a dozen families have taken refuge in her cabins. The officers of Fort Yuma have done everything in their power to assist the sufferers, and fortunately there was a good supply of tents on hand and these were at once placed at the disposal of the homeless families, and much suffering thereby prevented. Should there be no further rainfall it is hoped that there will be little further loss, and that with the restoration of communication with the West sufficient relief will be brought in from San Francisco and Los Angeles

o prevent any serious trouble. The people of this city have already subscribed over \$2,500 to a relief fund and Los Angeles has collected about \$3,000 for the same purpose. San Francisco merchants have subscribed liberally to the fund in that city, and a dispatch from there this evening states that a relief train will be sent through as soon as the railroad is

repaired Denver, Col., March 1.-A dispatch to "The ocky Mountain News," from Yuma, Arizona, says that in that town over 250 houses are in ruins from the flood, and 1,400 people are homeless not a single business house remains standing, and it is feared that hundreds of lives have been lost in the Gila Valley. The telegraph wires in the valley are down, and as all bridges are gone and roads impassable, no trustworthy reports can be had from there. The river above the town is seven miles wide and below the town in places the water covers the country in one grand lake, over fifty miles across. The railroad company will not have the blockade raised for westbound trains for four days, and it will be ten days or two weeks before they can get east. The town has provisions sufficient for eight more days, and the Southern Pacific Hotel is feeding a thousand people a day.

Reports from Jakuno, fifteen miles above, are o the effect that the flood drove the people into the tree-tops, and many becoming exhaustes from cold and hunger dropped into the water and were drowned. Reports from trustworthy source put the loss of life in the valley anywhere from 30 to 100. All along the valley, for 200 miles, everything is in desolation. Costly houses and barns have been washed away like playthings, while stock and fences have been carried down by the flood, leaving the country as bare as desert. Men who ten days ago were wealthy are now homeless and paupers.

Eighty miles south of Yuma, where 5,000 Cocopan Indians live, the country is flooded for eighty miles square, and as there are no hills for refuge, it is reported that over 100 of them have been drowned. The great valley of the Colorado rk Reilly at the Star Theatre last evening was is one vast sea of water as far as the eye can see in every direction. The river has fallen six feet San Francisco, March 1.-Trains are now run

ning on time between here and Les Angeles. The Southern California tracks are still in bad condition and will not be in working order for

few days.

Tueson, A. T., Mar '11.—A dispatch from Yuma to "The Citizen" says: "Two men attempted to cross the Gila River at Riverside with mail this morning. One was drowned, and the last seen of the other he was floating down the river on a piece of driftwood."

News received from Gila Bend is to the effect that a small cabin floated down the Gila River last night past that place. Lamps in the cabin were lit and cries of women and children were heard.

HAVOC CAUSED BY LIGHTNING. SEVERAL CHURCHES AND MANY DWELLINGS STRUCK AND SET ON FIRE IN NEW-ENGLAND

New-Dedford, Mass., March 1 .- A destructive winter thunderstorm, accompanied by lightning, visited this city about 9 o'clock last night. In the city proper not much damage was done, but in South Dartmouth, Dartmouth, Westport and Mattapoisett the lightning played havoc, destroying no less than six buildings and causing erious injury to two churches.

In South Dartmouth the Congregational Church was struck by a bolt and damaged to the extent of \$300. The house of Joseph Head was struck at about the same time, the bolt setting fire to the house, which, with its contents, was completely destroyed, the family escaping with what they had on. Loss, \$1,200. At Mischaum Point a barn owned by Robert

Watson, of Milton, was struck by a bolt, and barn and contents destroyed. Mr. Watson had a fine yacht in his barn; loss on barn, about \$1,000. At Horseneck, in Westport, the barns of Captain John Howland and Captain Warren Gifford Were

struck by lightning, and hay, two horses, a cow and all farming implements were destroyed. Loss on Howland's barn, \$500; on Gifford's, \$2,300. At Mischaum Point a man reports that he saw

a vessel in the bay apparently on fire. She drifted to the eastward and disappeared. He also saw fire on the island of Naushon, owned by the

a fire on the island of Nausion, owned by Forbeses, of Boston.

In Mattapoisett the lightning struck the Congregational Church and set the structure on fire. After a hard battle the residents of the place succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but not until after the east side had been entirely burned and the building damaged to the extent of \$1,000. The heat from the fire damaged the organ badly. The house owned by William Faunce was burned to the control of the contr

The heat from the fire damaged the organ local. The house owned by William Faunce was burned and its contents destroyed. A barn near Pine Island containing bay was also destroyed.

Wellifeet, Mass., March 1.—In a heavy storm last night the Methodist Church was struck by lightning and destroyed. Loss \$8,000, partially insured. Alfred Smith's dwelling was slightly damaged by the fire and badly damaged by water. Other dwellings were slightly damaged. A fall of snow and the absence of wind saved the town. Sandwich, Mass., March 1 .- A heavy thunder-

storm, accompanied by strong wind, snow and nail, passed over Sandwich last evening. The house of Joseph Ewer, postmaster at East Sandwich, was struck by lightning and greatly damaged. A barn at Scorton Neck, belonging to Isaac Wing, was also struck.

aged. A barn at Scorton Neck, belonging to Isaac Wing, was also struck.
Highland Light, Mass., March 1.—A thunderstorm occurred here last night and did great injury to the keeper's dwelling at Highland Light. The lightning struck the Marine Signal Station, destroying the Government telephone buoy and setting the house on fire. The blaze was extinguished without serious injury.
Vineyard Haven, Mass., March 1.—A severe thunderstorm visited Martha's Vineyard last night. A barn owned by Charles Theodore Luce, situated in the suburbs of Cottage City, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Loss, \$500.

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY IN DANGER. The following has been received here from T. J. Kernan, attorney for the Louisville, New-Orleans and

Texas Railroad Company Baton Rouge, La., March 1.- The Mississippl is cooming here. The gauge now reads 31 1-2 feet and This is only five feet lower than the high water mark of 1800, when the high-water mark was raised higher than ever before known. The top otch of high water in 1890 was not reached until April 21, and naturally, great apprehension is felt here and all along the lower Mississippi Valley that will be a repetition of the flood of last year. That Congress should do something in this emergency That Congress should up state that the section, the general opinion being that every dollar spent now for protection would be worth more than a hundred spent on would be relief of flood sufferers.

A PULP MILL SWEPT AWAY.

Watertown, N. Y., March 1 .- The largest pulp mill f the Remington Paper Company, about two miles below this city, was almost destroyed last night by the high water, causing damages requiring about \$50,000 to repair, and killing John Murphy, an em ploye, aged seventy-eight. Eleven pulp-grinders, th cheel and various other parts of the machinery wheel and various other parts of the machinery were carried down the river. The workmen rushed for the doors and all escaped, except Murphy and Thomas Stevens, who were struck by the shafting and crushed to the floor. Stevens succeeded in extricating himself and made a perilous trip over the broken roof hanging over the water. The accident will not interfere with the company's output from its paper mills.

NEWS IN THE LABOR FIELD.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION-LCCKOUT OF BREWERS THREATENED.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union Clarendon Hall yesterday a letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Mr. Dalton, was read. He said that the report of the investigation into charges of blackmailing by employes of the department would not be ready until Tuesday. A committee was ap-pointed, which will appear to-day before Dalton with alleged new evidence of acts of blackmail. In the discussion following the reading of the letter it was asserted that the investigation was really only a matter of form, and would whitewash John Morrison, the accused inspector of street cleaning. The following candidates were nominated for officers of the Central Union for six months, the election to be held next Sunday George K. Lloyd, recording secretary; Charles Miller, L. F. Page and Henry Collins, corresponding secretaries; Alexander Martin, financial secretary; E. B. Murphy, treasurer; and James Edwards, sergeant arms. Candidates were also named for service on the several standing committees. Among the trustees

named are James P. Archibald and James Bell. T. V. Powderly, James P. Archibald, James Murray and others are expected to speak at a mass meeting in Cooper Union on Thursday night, to be held

in Cooper Union on Thursday night, to be held under the auspices of the Knights of Labor.

Typographical Union No. 6 met in Clarendon Hall yesterday to adopt a new scale of wages. A scale was parily formulated, and a special meeting will be held next Sunday to perfect and adopt it.

At the regular meeting of the Central Labor Federation, at No. 385 Bowery, yesterday, a letter was received from the Brewers' Fair Trade Exchange of New-York and Brooklyn, protesting against one of its members being boycotted. The letter in part, is as follows: "This boycott of Mr. Feigenspan will not be allowed by the Exchange." The boycott was indersed, and some think a general lockout of brewers will fellow.

A NEW-YORK STATE VILLAGE BURNED. Watertown, N. Y., March 1.-Hermon, St. Lawrence county, a village of about 600 inhabitants, six miles

county, a village of about 600 inhabitants, six miles from DeKalb Junction, was visited this morning by a conflagration. About midnight fire appeared in the business part of the town, in a store owned by J. H. Phelps. It spread until it had burned up about twenty buildings and entailed a loss of upward of \$75,000. Most of the losers had Ettle insurance, and the pages. The only appearance for fight, a lose of the losers had Ettle insurance, and some had none. The only apparatus for fighting the fiames was a hand engine, but the water froze in the fiames was a hand engine, but the water robe in the hose and made it useless. The following buildings were destroyed: Pheips's Hotel, the Knox and Joinson blocks, and the stores of J. K. Hale, Stokes, Green & Babcock (two stores), Childs & Matteson, Phelps (two stores), W. G. Popples, Bass, and J. B. McLean, also the stocks of goods of Ryel, McLean, Bass, Ladd, and Popples, the Baptist Church, two dwellings owned by J. H. Phelps, and one owned by Mrs. D. Hill, occupied by E. O. Reynolds, and the Great Northwestern Telegraph office. Several families living over the stores lost all their possessions. Six living over the stores lost all their possessions. Six stores and one hotel remain of the business portion of the village. It is estimated that the insurance will aggregate \$40,000. The flames were carried on by a strong northwest wind, until they had destroyed everything in their path. The thermometer marked three degrees below zero all day, and there is much suffering and destitution. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin, and suspicion rests on one person who has had many fires, and whose property was not paying him.

is expected the tracks will be clear in a STOPPING THE WATER STEAL

THE GENERAL TERM SAYS NO PURCHASE CAN BE MADE.

POWER TO BUY ENDED WITH THE TWO-YEARS

LIMIT-FRIENDS OF THE SCHEME GIVE UP HOPE. The attempt of "Mayor Alfred C. Chapin, o'

Brooklyn, and his fellow-officials to spend \$1,250,. 000 for the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company without authority of law has been finally stopped, unless the Court of Appeals should step in with a decision overruling that of the General Term of the Supreme Court for the Second Department, handed down at Poughkeepsie on Saturday. On December 22 the Mayor, Controller and Auditor signed a contract to purchase the plant for \$1,250,000. William Ziegler, through his attorney, William J. Gaynor, at once brought suit to restrain the carrying out of the contract, alleging that the property was not worth more than \$250,000, and obtained a temporary. injunction from Justice Cullen with an order to show cause why it should not stand pending trial. Justice Bartlett heard the arguments on the order to show cause on January 6, and the next day decided that the injunction must stand pending trial of the issues. Corporation Counsel Jenks appealed to the General Term from this decision. Meanwhile he had the case placed on the calendar of the February Special Term, although the service of an amended complaint had compelled the joining of new issues, and the case had no proper place

On February 4, notwithstanding the fact that motion had been made two days before to strike the case from the calendar, and that Mr. Gaynor, assuming that the case was not before the court was not present, Justice Dykman offered to vacate the injunction at once, but afterward altered his decision to a notice that he would vacate it unless the plaintff within six days stipulated to try on February 16. Mr. Gaynor at once character ized this action as an outrage and refused to pay any attention to it. The Corporation Counsel concluded that it was illegal, and asked for the order vacating.

On February 9 the appeal taken from Justice Bartlett was argued before Justice Barnard and Justices Dykman and Pratt in the General Term. Decision was reserved. Mr. Gaynor amended his complaint, and on February 14 Justice Cullen. after hearing an argument on the question of submitting the issues to a jury, decided that they must be heard before a Judge in Special Term. The case is on the calendar for to-day, and the ssues of fact would probably have been tried this week had not the decision which was reserved by the General Term been handed down Saturday.

This changes the entire complexion of the case Justice Barnard writes the opinion, and the whole bench concurs. They hold that the power of the city to purchase expired with the two-years' limit during which the city had the right to acquire the property by eminent domain. The limitation of the one power implied the limitation of the other.

So, whatever the value of the property, or however honest the negotiations, the purchase cannot be made. When the case comes up in the Special Term this week, all Mr. Gaynor will have to do is to move for judgment on the pleadings in acordance with the General Term's decision. Then the Mayor may appeal to the General Term and get a decision of the same kind, which can finally be taken to the Court of Appeals. The present decision cannot be appealed, for it is not a decision on the pleadings, but only sustains an order for a temporary injunction. Yet the law laid down covers the whole case and has only to be applied in a formal manner. The steal is stopped. The men who left the city to avoid going on the stand may return in safety.

Mayor Chapin sent word to a Tribune reporter who called on him yesterday: "I cannot see re porters on Sunday." He has not always refusei to see reporters on Sunday.

A friend of his who has been connected the case was asked yesterday how the decision of the General Term harmonized with the Mayor's statement in his affidavit presented to Justice Bartlett, which said: "Deponent is a lawyer, and is not unfamiliar with the rules governing the interpretation and construction of statutes or with the constitution of the State. . . . Deponent also examined the portion of said law (the Annexation Act) providing for the purchase or condemnation of said property on behalf of the city, and concluded that the two-year limitation applied to the power to condemn, but not to the power to purchase. That upon both these and upon all other questions of law involved, deponent consulted the Corporation Counsel, and that the advice of said Corporation Counsel coincided with deponent's conclusions as already stated."

"Oh," answered the man, "Chapin wrote all that affidavit himself. Even if the deponent is a lawyer, the General Term doesn't seem to agree with him, or his adviser, the Corporation Counsel." cluded that the two-year limitation applied to the

Justice Cullen was asked to explain the exact bearing of the decision on the future proceedings, but said he did not think it would be proper to do so, as he would probably have to decide that in court. He added, however: "I have no hesitation in saying that the Special Term in this, as in all cases, is bound by the decisions of the General Term."

Term."

The defenders of the purchase have given up

Term."

The defenders of the purchase have given up all hope of carrying through the scheme.

Thomas E. Pearsall, the attorney for the Long Island Water Supply Company, said: "That ends the case. If the purchase is ever made, it must be after further legislation."

Corporation Counsel Jenks could not be found at the Brooklyn Club, where he now dines.

Cyrus E. Staples was pleasant in spite of his troubles. He said: "I guess that ends the whole thing. I don't think I have anything to say about it." In answer to inquiries, he said: "Oh, no: I shan't lose anything by it. We have a good thing and we are going to go on and develop it. No, I don't think there is any hope of the Court of Appeals overruling the decision of three General Term Judges who all agree. I guess it's over. But I am all right."

It is difficult to see how he is all right if his remark made on December 22, in the Hamilton Club, to an assemblage of members is true: "I have just made \$600,000."

Mr. Gaynor declined to talk for publication yesterday, but naturally he is well pleased with the decision and with the success which has attended his brave fight against the combined ring.

The case will be called in the Special Term today, but it is doubtful if judgment will be given for a few days.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE IN TRENTON:

Trenton, N. J., March 1 .- The police are puzzled over the case of Miss Hattie Purdy, aged nineteen, who, in a few half-conscious moments she has had since last Monday, talks of having been forced into a cab, beaten and robbed. Miss Purdy lives in New-Brunswick. She came to Trenton to visit her brotherfirst in the first the Stowell family having been alarmed at her pre-longed absence. Physicians are in attendance and longed absence.

longed absence. Physicians are in attendance and think she will recover. There are no serious marks of violence upon Miss Purdy's person, but when she reached Stowell's house there were marks indicating a struggle or a fall in the street. She had not been in robust health.

The police, after quietly working on the case for a week, announced that they could secure no clew. The talk of violence, they think, is only the result of delirium. The fact that the rings are missing from her fingers and that money, which she had in her purse, when she reached Stowell's house were missing, makes the police theory unsatisfactory.

OIL PRODUCTION IN PENNSYLVANIA:

Oil City, Penn., March 1 (Special).-The Pennsylvania oil repe. for February gives the following pleted during the month just past, producing 6,618 barrels, and 41 dry holes, against 319 wells, 13,364 barrels and 46 dry wells the month before, and 410 wells drilling and 195 rigs up and building, against 407 drilling wells and 245 rigs in January.